

curved or narrowed. Aedeagus (fig. 7) with basal plate long, thin, and with long posterior arms; parameres acute both anteriorly and posteriorly, broadest medially, with convex lateral and mesal margins; pseudopenis acutely triangular. *Female* (fig. 6): Much as in male except often with more small setae on dorsum of abdomen. *Genitalia* (fig. 9) with "gonopods" angulate laterally, obtusely pointed apically; fringe of setae on posteriorly-divergent mesal margins. Apical lobes of abdomen short, acute.

*Length*.—Male, 1.1-1.3 mm.; female, 1.5-1.8 mm.

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**NEW SYNONYMY, NEW HOMONYMY, AND NEW ASSIGNMENTS  
IN MICROLEPIDOPTERA  
(LEPIDOPTERA: STENOMIDAE)**

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J. F. Gates Clarke's study of Meyrick's type specimens in the British Museum provided a starting point for a more natural arrangement of the genera and species of the Stenomidae. His utilization of characters of the male and female genitalia to support his new assignments indicates the value of these structures in the characterization of taxa within the family. His work, however, was limited to species described by Meyrick and located at the British Museum.

Since Clarke's study was published the present author has had the opportunity to examine types of many of Meyrick's species and those of other authors, principally Busek's, deposited at the United States National Museum. The study of these types has revealed many new facts which are recorded in the following notes.

The new assignments and other changes herein indicated are based on a study of the genitalia. Extensive revisionary studies in the family are currently being undertaken but the present paper makes possible the proper assignment of the species treated.

Genus *Anadasmus* Walsingham

*Anadasmus* Walsingham, 1897. Proc. Zool. Soc. London, p. 100.

*Anadasmus gerda* (Busek), n. comb.

*Gonioterma gerda* Busek, 1914. Proc. U. S. Nat. Mus., 47:52.

*Type locality*.—Porto Bello, Panama.

*Remarks*.—Examination of the male genitalia of the type indicates that this species belongs in the genus *Anadasmus* rather than *Gonioterma* in which it was described. It is closely related to *Anadasmus leontodes* (Meyrick) but is readily separable from it by having the vesica armed with many small cornuti. The vesica of *leontodes* is armed with one large cornutus and its distal portion is covered with concentric bands of fine spiculate cornuti.

Genus *Antaeotricha* Zeller

*Antaeotricha* Zeller. 1854. Linn. Entom., 9:390.

*Antaeotricha demas* (Busek), n. comb.

*Stenoma demas* Busek. 1911. Proc. U. S. Nat. Mus., 40:223.

*Type locality*.—St. Jean, Maroni River, French Guiana.

*Remarks*.—The genitalia of *demas* are characteristically those of an *Antaeotricha* and leave no doubt as to its assignment there.

*Antaeotricha lampyridella* (Busek), n. comb.

*Stenoma lampyridella* Busek. 1914. Proc. U. S. Nat. Mus., 47:41.

*Type locality*.—Cabima, Panama.

*Remarks*.—The distinct coloration of this species is thought to mimic a large lampyrid beetle which occurs in the same locality. The genitalia are typical of the genus *Antaeotricha*.

*Antaeotricha sagax* (Busek), n. comb.

*Stenoma sagax* Busek. 1914. Proc. U. S. Nat. Mus., 47:40.

*Type locality*.—Porto Bello, Panama.

*Remarks*.—Examination of the genitalia of Busek's type, a female, shows definitely that this species belongs in *Antaeotricha*. The ductus bursae is enlarged and corrugated in very much the same manner as in *manzanitae* Keifer to which *sagax* is probably related.

*Antaeotricha venatum* (Busek), n. comb.

*Stenoma venatum* Busek. 1911. Proc. U. S. Nat. Mus., 40:217.

*Type locality*.—St. Jean, Maroni River, French Guiana.

*Remarks*.—Examination of the genitalia of Busek's type, a female, leaves no doubt as to its proper assignment in *Antaeotricha*.

*Antaeotricha vivax* (Busek), n. comb.

*Stenoma vivax* Busek. 1914. Proc. U. S. Nat. Mus., 47:40.

*Type locality*.—Cambina, Panama.

*Remarks*.—Closely related to *venatum* Busek and clearly an *Antaeotricha*.

Genus *Cerconota* Meyrick

*Cerconota* Meyrick. 1915. Exot. Mier., 1:385.

*Cerconota aphanes* (Walsingham), n. comb.

*Stenoma aphanes* Walsingham. 1912. Biol. Centr.-Amer., 4:167.

*Type locality*.—Volcan de Chiriqui, Panama.

*Remarks*.—This species has been synonymized with *sciaphilina* Zeller, but examination of the genitalia of the types show numerous distinguishing characters. The genital plate of *sciaphilina* is heavily sclerotized and asymmetrical whereas the genital plate of *aphanes* is reduced to a small band around the ostium. Because of these differences, I hereby remove *aphanes* from synonymy and place it in the genus *Cerconota* where the genitalia indicate it belongs.

**Cerconota nitens** (Butler), n. comb.

*Cryptolechia nitens* Butler. 1882. Cistula Entom., 2:188.

*Type locality*.—Amazon.

*Remarks*.—The genitalia are typical *Cerconota* and leave no doubt as to its proper assignment in that genus.

**Cerconota sciaphilina** (Zeller), n. comb.

*Cryptolechia sciaphilina* Zeller. 1877. Hor. Soc. Ent. Ross., 13:289.

*Stenoma torophragma* Meyrick. 1915. Exot. Mier., 1:439.

*Type locality*.—Mexico.

*Remarks*.—Examination of the genitalia clearly indicates the proper assignment of this species to *Cerconota*. The dumbbell-shaped signum in the corpus bursae is typical of the genus, and the structure of the male genitalia supports this conclusion.

Genus **Chlamydastis** Meyrick

*Chlamydastis* Meyrick. 1930. Exot. Mier., 4:13.

**Chlamydastis tryphon** (Busek), n. comb.

*Stenoma tryphon* Busek. 1920. Ins. Inse. Mens., 8:89.

*Type locality*.—Cayuga, Guatemala.

*Remarks*.—This species is very closely related to *laetis* Busck, the type species of *Chlamydastis*, and unquestionably belongs here.

Genus **Gonioterma** Walsingham

*Gonioterma* Walsingham. 1897. Proc. Zool. Soc. London., p. 101.

**Gonioterma dimetropis** (Meyrick), n. comb.

*Stenoma dimetropis* Meyrick. 1932. Exot. Mier., 4:297.

*Type locality*.—Guerrero, Mexico.

*Remarks*.—This species is closely related to *Gonioterma expansa* (Meyrick), but is readily separable from it by the shape of the harpes. In *dimetropis* they are narrow basally and expanded apically, but in *expansa* they are wider basally. Also, there is only one cornutus in *dimetropis* but several in *expansa*.

Genus **Stenoma** Zeller

*Stenoma* Zeller. 1839. Isis, 32:195.

**Stenoma aesiocopia** Walsingham

*Stenoma aesiocopia* Walsingham. 1913. Biol. Cent.-Amer., 4:179.

*Stenoma aphrogramma* Meyrick. 1929. Trans. Ent. Soc. London, 76:515.

(New Synonymy)

*Type localities*.—Vera Cruz, Mexico (*aesiocopia*); Taboga, Panama (*aphrogramma*).

*Remarks*.—Meyrick's use of the white hind wings as a distinguishing character of *aphrogramma* is useless when compared with *aesiocopia* which also has white hind wings. Examination of the genitalia indi-

states that Meyrick described *aphrogramma* from a series of females of Walsingham's species *aesiocopia*.

**Stenoma completella** (Walker), n. comb.

*Cryptolechia completella* Walker. 1864. Cat. Lep. Brit. Mus., 29:718.

*Type locality*.—Ega, Brazil.

*Remarks*.—Examination of the male and female genitalia leaves no doubt that this species was improperly assigned to the genus *Timocratica* Meyrick.

**Stenoma lithoxesta** (Meyrick)

*Stenoma lithoxesta* Meyrick. 1915. Exot. Micr., 1:432.

*Stenoma fenestra* Busck. 1914. Proc. U. S. Nat. Mus., 47:44. (New Synonymy.)

*Type localities*.—Bartica, British Guiana (*lithoxesta*); Sixola River, Costa Rica (*fenestra*).

*Remarks*.—I have examined Busck's type of *fenestra* and the genitalia are identical with the genitalia figured for Meyrick's species by Clarke.

Genus **Timocratica** Meyrick

*Timocratica* Meyrick. 1912. Trans. Ent. Soc. London, p. 706.

**Timocratica anseli**, new name

*Timocratica albella* Amsel. 1956. Bol. Ent. Venezolana, 10:306.

(Preoccupied)

*Timocratica albella* Zeller. 1839. Isis, 29:196.

*Type locality*.—Caracas, Venezuela.

*Remarks*.—Amsel, in his study of the microlepidoptera of Venezuela, described this species as *Timocratica albella* which is preoccupied by a Zeller species described in 1839. I therefore propose the new name *anseli* for this primary homonym.

**Timocratica liniella** (Busck), n. comb.

*Stenoma liniella* Busck. 1910. Proc. Ent. Soc. Wash., 12:80.

*Type locality*.—Sixola River, Costa Rica.

*Remarks*.—This species is very closely related to *Timocratica cantatrix* (Meyr.) both in color pattern and genitalia. Moreover, the genitalia of both species are atypical for the genus and further study may necessitate the erection of a new genus for both species.

**Timocratica subovalis** (Meyrick), n. comb.

*Stenoma subovalis* Meyrick. 1932. Exot. Micr., 4:304.

*Type locality*.—Brazil, R. Xingu, Ponte Nova.

*Remarks*.—Very near *albella* Zeller, but distinct. Examination of the genitalia leaves no doubt as to the proper assignment of this species in *Timocratica*.

REFERENCE

Clarke, J. F. Gates, 1955. Catalogue of the type specimens of Microlepidoptera in the British Museum (Natural History) described by Edward Meyrick. Vol. II. British Museum. London, England.